

<<现代商务英语综合教程（第5册）>>

图书基本信息

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作者：卢欣 等主编

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## 内容概要

《现代商务英语综合教程》的编写宗旨是：在遵循现代外语教学理念基础上，强调外语在商务领域中的应用，注重为学生创造商务环境。

全面培养学生的英语综合应川能力，使他们在今后的下作中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面商务沟通。

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## 章节摘录

Ghana's inward-oriented trade policy resulted in a shift of resources away from the profitable activity of growing cocoa, where it had an absolute advantage in the world economy, toward growing subsistence foods and manufacturing, where it had no advantage. This inefficient use of the country's resources severely damaged the Ghanaian economy and held back the country's economic development. In contrast, consider the trade policy adopted by the South Korean government. The World Bank has characterized the trade policy of South Korea as strongly outward-oriented. Unlike in Ghana, the policies of the South Korean government emphasized low import barriers on manufactured goods (but not on agricultural goods) and incentives to encourage South Korean firms to export. Beginning in the late 1950s, the South Korean government progressively reduced import tariffs from an average of 60 percent of the price of an imported good to less than 20 percent in the mid-1980s. On most nonagricultural goods, import tariffs were reduced to zero. In addition, the number of imported goods subject to quotas was reduced from more than 90 percent in the late 1950s to zero by the early 1980s. Over the same period, South Korea progressively reduced the subsidies given to South Korean exporters from an average of 80 percent of their sales price in the late 1950s to an average of less than 20 percent in 1965, and down to zero in 1984. With the exception of the agricultural sector (where a strong farm lobby maintained import controls), South Korea moved progressively toward a free trade stance.

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